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The Times-Herald.

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Covers an area of 6,428,800 acres of
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the United States.

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BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909

NO. 44

CONSTRUCTION GOES ON

Hariman Roads to Continue Work Into Interior Without Delay

C. STUBBS TALKS OF FUTURE

East and West Line Across State Will be Built Soon as
Southern Pacific Believes it is Called for—Doesn't Think
Northern Pacific is Going South or to Coos Bay Either.

C. Stubbs, vice president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and chief director of the Hariman lines is quoted as follows in regard to the future of the lines in the Northwest: "With reference to occupancy of the Deschutes canyon, Mr. Stubbs says: 'As I understand it, the report that there is room for but one road in the upper half of the canyon is false. I believe there is sufficient room for a half dozen there, and we are building Central Oregon without de-

lay of the projected low-grade line between Weed, Cal., and Burns, Ore., the section to the north falls has been completed some time and construction toward Eugene is now in progress. Buckboard and horse surveys have been made of Klamath Falls northeastward across Oregon to Ontario on Oregon Short Line on the north border, and I presume that line, about 300 miles long, has been constructed as soon as the Southern Pacific believes that it is called for.'

In the report that the Northern Pacific has been negotiating waterfront property in Coos Bay district, on the Oregon coast, intending to extend Deschutes Canyon line west to the bay, and running it over 100 miles nearer San Francisco, Mr. Stubbs fur-

ther says: 'I do not believe that there is foundation for it. The out-of-pocket for traffic in this district is such as to warrant much attention. We have already done several months of construction work on a line to extend from Drain, Or., to Coos Bay and this line will be completed eventually.'

From a little skeptical about the financial value of this territory, including the Portland connection, when the line is divided among two or three roads. It seems to me that it is not much in it, save for the line which is first in the field, where later lines are called to use its tracks. However, that is a point which future alone can determine. I do not believe that the Hill call for an extension south of Coos Bay. As for the Hill entering San Francisco, I do not believe that will come to pass in our day.'

Mr. Stubbs was particular in connection with these statements that he understood that as to the lines and construction he was not to be fully informed, as he was not under his supervision, and he therefore was able to express only his personal opinion based upon such knowledge as he had gained.

MENT TURNS DOWN PROJECT.

A Washington dispatch says that the government will not at present time undertake the construction of the Malheur irrigation project. Secretary Ballinger, though anxious to help in Malheur county, Ore., after a study of the entire situation that the construction of the reclamation fund now justify the adoption of new projects. Many of dollars in addition to what is at present obtainable, would be required to complete projects under course of construction.

The adoption of new projects would seriously interfere with what has heretofore been undertaken. It has been decided temporarily to lay off applications for new projects. This decision is approved

represented by close to \$750,000 of the \$1,000,000 or more exhibits to be shown says the Oregonian. Last year much less than half the aggregate value of stock which appeared in the judges' ring was Oregon stock, but the impetus given from the first annual exposition was such that the percentage has been nearly doubled this year.

The show this year is expected to demonstrate that Oregon is destined to be the foremost state of the Union for the advancement of the livestock industry. All the high-class entries which will appear at the State Fair at Salem next week will be on the calendar here the week following. In addition to this, President Wehrung, of the association, through his intimate connection with the A.-Y.-P. Exposition, has been able to secure more than \$250,000 worth of exclusive stock which is listed for the exhibition at Seattle the two weeks following the show here.

DON'T LIKE THE RESERVE.

'If the farmers and stockmen of Eastern Oregon had their way there would be no Government reserve in the Blue Mountains, or in the Cascades either,' said Patrick McGelvey, a Grant county stockman, to the Telegram while in Portland the recently. 'There is too much European officiousness about these forest reserves and the thing smacks altogether of Germany rather than the United States. A stockman cannot make a move without making an application to the forest ranger, and he is watched at every turn for fear he will break some of the new rules. I have a number of cattle on the reserve which surrounds my farm and have to specify the exact amount of grass I am likely to need for the six months I am allowed to pasture on the reserve. I pay 25 cents a head for the cattle and am not protected in the pasture because there is no provision in the agreement about the ranging of sheep. Cattle will not pasture where sheep are allowed to run, and the latter are permitted to range up to my door and eat up the grass I have paid for. Neither cattle men nor sheep men see the justice of this system and both are earnestly desirous of having the reserve system done away with.'

'As it is now sheep will take the whole country and the cattle men must move away. We are not allowed to change from cattle to sheep and so if we sell it must be to other cattle raisers who will be in the same fix we are in.'

'Before the Blue Mountains were taken into the reserve we had some trouble with the sheep men, who used to range all over our summer pasture, and we thought a better system would be instituted when the Government took hold of the country. In this we have been disappointed and trouble over sheep and cattle range is as imminent as ever. We are compelled to pay for the range we use, but this is sold to sheep men as well and our cattle are starved out early in the fall. This season we must begin feeding early and keep it up all winter, and as the season has been dry, few cattle men have hay enough on hand to tide them over until grass appears again next spring.'

Mr. McGelvey owns 400 acres along the Bologna creek bottom and on this tract he raises hay for the winter and has his headquarters for his cattle. He says he is anxious to sell, and in fact that all his neighbors who are in the cattle business are likewise hoping to dispose of their interests and get out of the John Day country, giving it all over to the sheep men. He has been in that country for over 30 years.

For SALE—Do you want a nice home? 160 acre ranch 3 miles from Harney on Rattlesnake Creek. First water right, running water the year around, small bearing orchard, 40 acres in cultivation, fine range for cattle horses or sheep. For further particulars call or address Roland Hanks, Harney, Ore.

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As indicative of the great value the coming meet of the Portland Fair & Livestock Association will have in the development of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep, swine and even goats, the estimates given out by Secretary Rieg show that Oregon will be

REVISION OF LAND LAWS

Real Object of Secretary Ballinger's Extended Trip to the West

ASK CONGRESS FOR LEGISLATION

On Return to Washington Will Submit Many Recommendations
—Investigation to Cover Forest, Reclamation and Other
Existing Laws, Results Finally Passed Upon by President.

A recent Washington dispatch says: When Secretary Ballinger returns to Washington in the fall, he will prepare, for submission to congress, a statement of needed changes in the national reclamation act, the various public land laws, and legislation affecting Indian affairs. It was for the purpose of studying the operation of existing laws that the secretary spent several months in the west during the summer, and the recommendations which he will submit will be based upon his personal observations in the field. Like other practical western men, Secretary Ballinger has long been convinced that the land laws as a whole need radical revision.

As commissioner of the general land office he recommended a number of changes, but as secretary of the interior his recommendations will be more sweeping, and decidedly more comprehensive. In his former position he was at liberty merely to recommend changes in the land laws proper. As secretary of the interior he can properly recommend changes in the reclamation law as well, and in statutes affecting the Indians, for those bureaus are all now under his jurisdiction.

What the secretary's recommendations specifically will be cannot yet be learned. He himself has not fully determined upon what changes he will urge, and will not form his conclusions until he has completed his tour of investigation. But, in a general way, it can be said that he will most earnestly recommend all legislation that is necessary to legalize the carrying out of so-called Roosevelt policies looking to the proper, sensible and constitutional conservation of national resources.

It is a fact too well recognized to need more than mere statement, that President Roosevelt, in the furtherance of his conservation policy, proceeded in many instances regardless of the law, or in absence of the law. So thoroughly was he convinced of the justice and wisdom of his policy, that he allowed no obstacles to block his progress. President Taft, while as firm a believer in the conservation policy as was his predecessor, has not been willing to proceed unlawfully, and the members of his cabinet who have had to do with questions of conservation, agree with his stand.

Where the law is deficient, and stands in the way of carrying forward the conservation movement, President Taft hopes to have it amended, and new laws enacted. And it is upon Secretary Ballinger that he relies for ascertaining just what legislation should be enacted to permit of accomplishing legally what Gifford Pinchot and radical conservationists would undertake, with or without statutory authority.

As a matter of fact congress has never given much serious consideration to the question of conservation; it could never be interested. But the troubles that have developed since the adjournment of the special session will serve to impress upon both senate and house the importance of enacting well prepared legislation which will sanction and aid the conservation movement. That conservation has become a fixed governmental policy will no longer be questioned, but to what extent and in what manner the natural resources are to be conserved is still a problem which congress must settle. Congress alone can say what shall be done with water powers on the public domain; congress

of his predecessor. President Roosevelt failed, but perhaps President Taft will be more successful. There was much antagonism to the Roosevelt recommendations because there was fear that he wanted too much: President Taft, being less radical and having a persuasive way about him, may succeed where Roosevelt failed. He will be aided in his efforts by public opinion, which has become thoroughly aroused as a result of the controversy between Secretary Ballinger and Forester Pinchot. Eastern senators and representatives who heretofore have shown little interest in these problems, because they are not directly affected, are likely to take hold of the question next session, and lend hearty cooperation to the men from the west who will lead the fight for the adoption of the president's recommendations.

Attaching the utmost importance to this class of legislation, President Taft is anxious to have full and reliable information upon which to base his recommendations to congress. It was for this reason that he sent Secretary Ballinger into the west, for in him he had a man familiar with western conditions and the needs of the section, as well as a man who is in no sense an extremist.

Being broad minded and unbiased and a westerner, the president knew he could expect from Ballinger more reliable reports and recommendations than from any other member of his administration. Others of course, will be consulted, and Secretary Ballinger's recommendations may be added to or subtracted from, as the president shall determine, but in the main the recommendations which he will submit to the president will meet with his indorsement, and will, by him, be sent to congress with an urgent recommendation that the desired changes be made in the various laws affecting the use and control of the public domain.

Chief Features 320-acre Homestead Law.

Since there is more or less interest taken in the 320-acre homestead law, the chief features which allow an entryman to file on that many acres are given below. The clipping being from the Pacific Monthly.

Under the terms of the Mondell dry-farming law, passed at the last session of Congress, the 'homesteader' is allowed to take 320 acres of land under certain restrictions. First, the land must be in the states or territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado or Montana. Further, the land must have been designated as non-irrigable. In order to make the law operative at once, answering the demands of the many in the West who wished to take advantage of its provision in the West, Secretary Ballinger has recently designated over 175,000,000 acres of Western land open to settlement under the provisions of this new law. He has designated about three and a half million acres as being open in Washington, seven millions each in Oregon and Utah, nine millions in Wyoming, fourteen in New Mexico, nineteen in Montana, twenty in Colorado, twenty-six in Arizona and forty-nine million acres in Nevada. Doubtless these areas will be added to from time to time as the line of settlement pushes up to the limits fixed.

It will be remembered that according to the provisions of the Mondell law, the landseeker must be a resident of the state in which the land is located. Also he must live continuously on the land as designated in the well known homestead law. It is further provided that one-eighth of the land selected must be cultivated by the second year, and that one-fourth of the whole tract must be continuously cultivated the third year. The land must be in a compact body, and it is allowed that those who have previously filed on the regulation 160 acres may increase their holdings by the addition of land, bringing the total up to not more than 320 acres.

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Dated Aug. 6th, 1909.
HAGEY, FENWICK & JACKSON.

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